

FACE FOR WASHDAY

The Fur Season Has Now Begun.

THERE ARE FEW NOVELTIES IN SKINS, BUT SOME INTERESTING CHANGES IN THEIR APPLICATION—THE HOLBEIN TOQUE GIVES PROMISE OF BEING THE FAVORITE AMONG THE SMART AUTUMN HATS—IT SHADES THE EYES, BUT IS VERY SMALL—SCOTLAND HAS SENT A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WOOL FABRIC TO MARKET WHICH IS CALLED "MOORCLOTH."

New York, Sept. 7.—Already we know what to expect when the fur shows begin their vicious autumn trade. This is to be a season notable for a paucity in novelties. There are no new skins on the market, that is to say, none that we have not worn before, and the only capable of recommending or condemning. The forms of the warm garments show also no decidedly new designs. Fewer capes will appear and a greater number of fancy collars and stoles than were seen and used even last winter. The coat is absolutely unrivaled in its popularity and justly so, for it possesses the virtue of contributing warmth and true protection that the cape never gives.

Every possible shape of coat, from the short tight tunic to the long loose carriage coat and favor in feminine sight. However, the bigger and looser one's broad-tail of Persian lamb wrap may be the smaller it is. Coats, or more properly

the white fur dissolves into the lining, for the interior of the coat is faced with the royal pelt. On the head of the model is a toque of the fragile fur upon which is applied stripes of sable, and in front from a broad band of ermine springs a full black algrette. With such wraps a large muff of sable would be the proper adjunct, and it is necessary here to hint that the "wee bit" muffs of last season will be out of style for the autumn on whose threshold we stand.

Holbein Toques.

Every day we touch more nearly the autumnal actualities in dress, and one modiste who is determined that all the rest is making a fine show of the Holbein toque. She has them direct from Paris, where she says a successful test has been made of the small hat, which will still overhang the forehead. This flat Holbein will do, and it is a small, light affair. The one drawback to its universal acceptance is the undeniable fact that it



A PARISIAN BROADTAIL SURTOUT.

time wash thoroughly in cold water and then soak in fresh water for three days longer, taking care that the water is changed once every twenty-four hours. When ready for cooking, drain well and cut over the fire in fresh cold water of sufficient quantity to cover and boil until the rind can be easily pierced with a straw. When tender, drain thoroughly. To each pound of peel allow one pound of sugar, and just enough water to the sugar to make a syrup, when it reaches the boiling point, add the peel and let it cook until a rich syrup is formed. Remove then from the fire, and add white brandy in the proportion of one pint to four pounds of the orange peel. Pack away in jars, and let stand for two weeks before using. An economical method of securing the peel is to gather it bit by bit from the fruit that is used for other purposes, and then throw it into the brine until needed. As the peel must be in the brine for a longer period in the salt, provided it is well stirred each day, and so a goodly heap of the peel can be collected for several weeks.

Orange Loaf Cake.

Mix the juice and grated rind of four oranges, let stand for ten minutes, then rub well with a spoon and strain into a bowl. Add one pound of powdered sugar and work into a thick syrup. Cut one pound of butter into dice, wash in cold water. Squeeze, remove all water and milk, then add the orange syrup and beat to a light cream. Beat ten eggs until they are like soft custard and add the cream a little at a time. Beat as long and as steadily as you can. Pour into a buttered mold, and bake in a brisk oven for one hour. Turn out, dust with powdered sugar, and serve with cream. Roll one small orange on a plate so as

to cause the oil to exude. Then take a little powdered sugar to which there are no lumps, and rub gently and evenly over the hand, and then rub over and over the orange till it becomes saturated with oil, repeating the process till three pounds of sugar has been used, or the oil becomes exhausted. Squeeze out the juice of the oranges, and strain. Then break the whites of two eggs into a shallow china dish, and whisk them until they foam, but do not whip; then sift in the sugar, a little at a time, until the mixture is stiff. Add a teaspoonful of lemon juice, little by little till it has been used.

Orange Creams.

Boil the rind of one large orange until tender, then beat it in a mortar until reduced to a pulp. Add one tablespoonful of brandy, and the strained juice of the orange and one-quarter of a pound of sugar. Then beat all together for ten minutes, when add the yolk of four well-beaten eggs, and again beat briskly. Bring one pint of cream to the boiling point, pour it very gradually into the orange mixture, stirring all the time. Beat until very cold, then pour into a deep dish of boiling water and let stand until the water is cold, and then remove the dish. Garnish the tops with sun dried orange peel and stand on ice until needed.

MRS. OLIVER FIELD, BUNCE.

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE.

A Jolly Little Game For an Outdoor and Indoor Party. To play this game the hostess must prepare before the company arrives, and secretly in various parts of a room, while the company is engaged in conversation to look in a certain other place



A PARISIAN LAMB CARRIAGE CLOAK WITH CLARET COLORED VELVET TRIMMINGS.

AN INVISIBLE BLUE COAT TRIMMED WITH FUR.

speaking cloaks, that drop nearly to the knees, are the most fashionable shape and very few cling to the figure.

A Cloth and Fur Coat.

A beautiful, and in details, a new coat is shown in the sketch given of a Siberian. The name is here derived from the form of the wrap that is an adaptation of the full wolf and bear skin coats worn in the cold northern Asia. This American edition of the Asiatic wrap has its body part of the richest invisible blue cloth. From the shoulders the long skirts are so shaped out as to form a graceful fullness near the knees, and the bottom is deeply bordered with silver ruffs. The coat is held in close to the wrist by buttons of polished agate, set in silver rings. The buttons are employed on the front of the coat, and are one of the many details in makeup that saves the furriers from the accusation that they have brought forward on novelties this season.

A cloak of this make-up is lined with satin twill to enable the wearer to slip her wrap off and on as if its interior were carefully greased, and also to ensure staunchly the wear and tear to which coat-linings must submit.

Combining Fur and Velvet.

Again this season velvet will be plentifully used in the making of wraps, and the shining, fragile broad-tail will be considered the most elegant and graceful of the most costly cloak material. The straits to which the furriers have been put in their search for refreshing coat decorations is shown in the ornamentation of an expensive Persian lamb carriage wrap, the model for which comes from Paris. The fur in this instance is black with claret-colored velvet, and thick silk tassels most adequately applied. A each of velvet draws the full skirts of the coat in at the waist, and is pulled over the shoulders and collar, and as the season advances this treatment of cloth and velvet coats will appear again and again.

A Splendid Surtout.

Boleros banded with fur and sweeping robes for the carriage only show the two extremes, in which velvet, chiefly black, is used. These royal velvet surtouts must train out up on the dress skirt, their collars must be high, they often show three different furs in their composition, and they have hats to match their wintery splendors. Witness the fine example in the sketch given of a calling wrap. Its material is broad-tail of the deepest, silkiest blue, and the capelet over the shoulders is of Russian ermine. Opening upon this are revers of ermine that narrow until

becomes only the woman with a slender face. If, however, it is accepted as an actual fashion, the broad-faced women will put their notions of taste into their pockets and wear the flat cap steadily and bravely.

Moore Cloth Is a Novelty.

Most flattering is the task of contemplating some of the new fabrics put forth for our winter wardrobes. First and foremost, in every possible shade, are the covert goods that for durability deserve every woman's first consideration. They are beautiful too, in warm tones of prune and black, and really most effectively treated. Besides these in solid colors are shot-coverts of silver-grey, turning a fine autumn hay red and dark blue with violet tones. Scotland sends an admirable new wool mixture called moor cloth. Its colorings are supposed to echo the soft tones of the moor's vegetation, and the texture is truly delicious to the touch, so soft and supple. The finer French cloths are at hand, and most of them are sumptuously embroidered. Some of the robes come in boxes with lines of needlework between furrows of tucks, or with bands, all tacked and embroidered to apply to the gown. There is not, so far, a shadow of a doubt but that the bolero, and the skirt with a box-padded back, are good for another season of usefulness, and what promises to ultimately become a conspicuously important, will be the myriads of round and bush-shaped tassels that already appear on some of the best French importations. Rows of baby tassels hang like a fringe from the hems, and one of the few velvet creations seen so far was in black and really most effectively treated with numbers of wee white silk tassels, in which a few silver threads appeared. Here and there on the same gown a bit of silver embroidery appeared, and the result was not so garish as it might seem.

MARY DEAN.

ORANGE SWEETMEATS.

These Are Well Tested and Reliable Recipes to Have on Hand When Oranges Come Into Market.

But few housekeepers really appreciate the full and varied value of an orange. As a flavoring this fruit is perfect, and can be utilized even to the skin. The following recipes describe the exquisite sweetmeats which have been successfully tested.

Preserved Orange Peel.

Cut the orange peel into thin, small strips, and dry them in a moderate, strong brine. Let them stand for ten days, stirring thoroughly from the bottom every morning. At the end of that

for the treasure hidden by Captain Kidd. The directions on each slip must be different, and the searchers, who go in pairs (previously determined by lot) are started on different lines of discovery, finding in each place to which they are directed other slips of paper, and so on until they reach the end of the series. But one series will lead to Captain Kidd's treasure, and while all will be rewarded by finding some trifle, and a pair of golden nuggets, among which is concealed a quantity of candy.

The nuggets, which are small, round stones gilded, are distributed among the company as souvenirs, and upon them may be scratched or written the name of the hostess and date when found.

For the best results the slips of paper should be widely scattered, and placed out-of-doors, as well as indoors, when possible.

THE CORSET WAIST MAN

Paris, Aug. 25.—It is strange, but none the less true that Paris is no longer the tiring room for women only. Husbands and brothers are here shopping with an energy that formerly women only expended on the business of getting wardrobes. The explanation is not far to seek. With highly commendable tact and cleverness the French manufacturers have of late years been turning their attention and machinery to the business of weaving cravat silks, underwear, linen and shirtings that could not fail to interest and attract the masculine visitor, and though London and New York tailors may be greatly in advance of their Parisian brothers, the London and New York dandies find it a pleasant thing to patronize the Parisian haberdasher for all the small and dainty details of dress.

Continental men have come to regard a yearly trip to Paris as a sartorial necessity, and the German, Russian and French military swell is perhaps responsible for the brisk trade in men's corsets that has of late years grown up in the city. While the continental inspired the corset traffic it is perfectly true that Englishmen and Americans have no small influence in swelling the volume of this special trade. The American man used to scorn age and vanity as it might concern the disintegration of his figure, but of late years he has come to think that a tidy round slim waist is a commendable addition to his appearance, and the man's corset-maker in Paris says he has a book full of waist measures and names that hail from the other side of the Atlantic.

"My wife is a well known corsetiere for ladies," said the stay maker, "and



NEW PARISIAN CORSET AND BELT FOR MEN.

when we compare notes I find that my patrons are as fearful of losing their good lines as hers, and almost as willing to struggle for a renewal of the youthful contour. American men begin very early in life to thicken at the waist, because their way of life, their rich food and their long office hours are conducive to a weakness of the abdominal muscles. A young man one year out of Harvard found he could not button his frock coat across his middle, so he had been the effects of his office labors and he came to me for a compressor. You see in college with his hard athletic training he had had a figure to be proud of and he didn't want to lose it. "Fix me up until I can get the leisure to take up golf and polo and then I will be all right," he said.

"Well, we fitted him to a corset belt. It consists of a broad belt made of three stout white linen bands, well boned in front, back and at the sides and lacing in the rear. With that we pulled him back into the limits of his former waist line and the effect was magical.

"That is the stay that most of the American and Englishmen wear who come to us while for actors, for continental and British officers, and for the young gentleman in one of our American military academies. We make a regular gentleman's stay, lacing like a woman's in the rear, extending high over the body, back and front, and curved to compress the waist. An English colonel designed this stay, so we call it the Carleton, and there are more men who wear it under their evening dress than you know.

"There is a famous American actor who never goes on the stage without his stays in order to make his broad street frock and evening coats fit with exquisite nicety. He used naturally to possess a twenty-eight-inch waist, which for his well made shoulders was a wonder, and now that years of flesh have come upon him he depends upon his strong stay-laced corsets to remedy the defect.

"A pair of handsome evening stays cost as much as \$18 to \$20, for it is far more difficult to build a corset for a man than for a woman. The woman's stay is an accepted fact, while with a man we must shape his figure on natural, youthful slender lines and have the observer not only doubtful, but really incredulous of the presence of the corset. Then, too, women's lungs and feminine philosophy and acceptance of the trammels of clothes are such that she is not hard to fit, while the men and especially the Americans! Here the Frenchman drew up his hands with a gesture of despair, "well, they want a miracle, with no suffering and resignation of comfort to pay. Still, I am willing to confess the men are learning the force of our old French saying that one must suffer to be beautiful, and I make ten pairs of stays to-day where formerly I made one."

BEAU BRUMMEL.

Washington Post: Out in Colorado it is the policy of the Republicans to hold the silver question is no longer an issue. They are securing votes on that theory.

Washday Wisdom.

A FORMULA FOR QUICK, EASY AND BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY WORK APPLICABLE TO EITHER MISTRESS OR MAID, AS SHE MAY DIRECT, OR ACTUALLY PERFORM THE LABOR OF WASHING AND IRONING.

The quickest thorough washing is the best washing. Except for very dirty things soaking hinders cleanliness rather than helps to it. But it is best to make haste a trifle slowly. Sort your clothes carefully before a thing is wet. Wash table linen first, then bed furnishings, then skirts, nightgowns, and so on, then colored things, next stockings and underwear, and last of all, the soaked bits.

Two wooden tubs of handy size in addition to the set tub help out very much. One may be kept especially for table linen, and for rinsing fine white things. Use the other for soaking, but do not soak too long. An hour is enough to soften and dissolve the dirt without setting it all through the garments. Soda in the soaking ends exalts and destroys the fabric, but the dirt will come out easier without damage to the fibers if the soiled things are wet through with warm soda water, and well wrung, before they go in soak. This wetting and wringing out of clear soda water will both whiten and sweeten the whole wash without hurting the clothes. The caustic soda attacks the dirt first, and is dissolved, and is rather washed away before it has time to eat the fabric. It must not be too strong—a tablespoonful of soda is enough for three gallons of soft water. With hard water use one-fourth more soda, as part of the strength goes to neutralize the lime in the water.

Spots and Soaps.

Keep an eye for spots and stains in the sorting. Either wet fruit stains with alcohol or pour boiling water through them. A stain once set with soda is hopeless. Wash out specks of machine oil from new garments with cold water and a little soap, or else drop kerosene through them. The

the first water. With perfectly dry clothes ironing can wait your leisure and your pleasure, but once they are damp, fire or sudden death are the only valid postponements. Wash curtains, as madras, bobbinet, Nottingham lace, are best shaken free of dust, washed in warm suds, by squeezing, not rubbing, boiled, rinsed, blued and dried as quickly as possible. When dry baste a broadish hem in the top and bottom of each curtain, also supply yourself with two unpainted wooden curtain rods long enough to stretch a curtain full breadth upon. Slip a rod at top and bottom of a curtain, then soak it and hang it from the upper end, then drier as possible of air. The weight of the lower one will hold it smooth and straight until it is very dry, then take the curtains as are in shape, then rip out the hems and press the ends lightly with a warm, not hot, iron. If by chance there are any wrinkles or "cat faces" in the curtains after drying, sprinkle them lightly just as you hang them at the window, and pull the rough places smooth. Curtains with ruffles can have the ruffles fluted after coming off the rods. If hanging is inconvenient the drying curtains can be stretched horizontally between the two rods. Take care to have the rods smooth and thick enough not to spring.

Prints and Starch.

To make a good starch starch dissolve two tablespoonfuls of dry starch in a little cold water, add it to a gallon of boiling water and cook for three minutes. Then put in a pinch of salt, three lumps of white sugar, wax—white, of course—the size of a gum, and half a pint of strong gum water. Cook five minutes longer, blue very lightly, and strain twice before dipping in the dry curtains. There is so great a difference in the absorbent power of fabrics it is well to starch and dry a curtain before putting in all the curtains—then, if the corner is too stiff or too limp, remedy is easy.

To wash prints in perfection you must choose a special day—dry, plenty of air stirring and abundant sunshine. Yet the prints themselves must be dried in the shade if they are to look new after many washings. Have with wet things that go through it dry, unscathed. Indigo prints, madder browns and pinks, black and white, and to the family of chambermaids, gingham and madras, ought to be well shaken, then wrung out of clear, cold salt water, washed quickly through white soapsuds, rinsed twice, and dried quickly in the shade. Make a starch for them as for curtains, only adding twice the quantity of gum water. Blue and black linens and oiled piques need the same treatment. Ecor and grass linens and cream-grounded prints should have yellow starch, colored either with strong, clear coffee or made with water in which a handful of hay has been boiled. Wash mourning prints with either coffee grounds or tea leaves in place of soap, do not starch them all over, but as you iron them—of course, on the wrong side—rub the surface lightly over with gum Arabic dissolved in strong black coffee. Wet only a little bit at a time and iron perfectly dry.

Good Ironing.

Organdies, lawns and delicately flowered stuffs generally ought to be washed with white bran instead of a soap. Tie a pint of bran loosely in a cheesecloth bag, and rub the clothes with it as though it were a cake of soap. Wash with clear water, and the water, which will be milky and starchy, and press the bran bag close into all folds and gathers. Have the water fairly milk warm, so as not to scorch the bran. If the clothes are much soiled you may need a fresh bag of it in fresh water. Rinse afterward in three waters, dry and starch with starch, wet up in clear gum water. Do not let skirts dry double. Hang them over a wooden barrel hoop, made help to a coat-hanger. After hanging pull and clap almost dry, then let hang an hour. Sprinkle and fold an hour before ironing, and iron with iron. Below scorching heat. The garments should come out better than new. If there is much green or mauve or brown in the pattern it is well at the first washing to wet the garment in alum water before putting it in the bran. A tablespoonful of ammonia in the bran water makes many colors brighter and whiter. Dry to keep clear white grounds white.

To wash fine white waists, all lace and embroidery, without wear, shake them well with white bran, and wash with little ammonia added, then lay them in an earthen vessel, cover with strong white soapsuds, and set in the sun for three hours. No rubbing is needed—the sunlight takes out the dirt. Rinse in three waters, blue well and starch as directed for muslins. Iron on the wrong side, using a sleeve board, covered with flannel.

Ironing is tedious work and trying, but may be made less so by a few simple expedients. On the foot cushion. Make a flat pad of excelsior three inches thick and big enough to stand comfortably upon. It is a sovereign help for the ache that comes from long standing. Another is the knee board, thin and light as a foot board, and three feet long, which may be held in the lap for ironing small things, such as napkins, handkerchiefs, collars. Still another is the green, soiled and stained, and ironing table, fencing heat rays. And best of all is the oil heater, which will keep three irons going at once, and by help of which you may iron in the strictest room about the house.

The Way to Dry Clothes.

It is almost as essential that table and bed linen shall be properly hung out as that they shall be well washed. If they are allowed to dry out of shape, stretching and pulling them straight across them is more than useless. Hang table cloths and sheets evenly across the line, ends down. The warp threads are much stronger than the woof—if stretched hither and thither before things will split along the fold. It is the same with towels and napkins. Indeed, everything washable lasts longer if hung to dry so that the weight while wet comes mainly upon the long-way threads. Unless you can go straight at ironing do not fold down clothes damp from the line. Even then the things will not smell so clean as if they had been allowed to get bone dry, then sprinkled. Letting damp clothes lie folded over night is a laundry sin of

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

(New York Press.) Every old maid's heart has a sign "To Let." When a woman tries to be equal to man she makes herself unequal to woman. The great advantage in understanding a woman is not having to pretend you do. It's a funny thing that though you often see a sad-looking woman, you never see a sad-looking man. You always get the worst of it with a woman. Whoever side of a bonfire you stand the smoke blows in your eyes.

Enthusiast Photographer.

(Pileggi's Blatter.) Fair One's Father—Why did you bring that Kodak with you? Poor Lover—Try a I might catch your expression of astonishment when I asked you for your daughter's hand.